

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1857.

NUMBER 162.

EVENING BULLETIN.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—**In Advance.**—Daily Journal \$10; Country Daily \$6; Tri-Weekly \$3; Evening Bulletin \$8; if mailed \$5; Weekly Bulletin \$1.

Club Prices.—**In Advance.**—5 Country Dailies or Tri-Weekly for \$25; Weekly—1 copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies 1 year \$5; 6 copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$15 each. **Weekly Bulletin.**—1 copy for \$1.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

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One square, 10 lines \$1 00 One square, 10 lines \$6 00
Do, additional, per month \$6 00 Do, two months \$10 00
Do, one week \$2 25 Do, three months \$12 00
Do, two weeks \$3 50 Do, six months \$20 00
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One square, changeable monthly, per annum \$20 00
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Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion and 60 cents for each subsequent one.

Annual advertisements pay quarterly; all others in advance. Real estate and stock quoted; announcements, sheriffs' and coroner's sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half-price.

Mortgages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral invitations as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; those only inserted at the discretion of the editor.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12½ cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement. Steamboat advertisements for regular packers for seven months, not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-half the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES.—**In WEEKLY JOURNAL.**—Each square (16 lines or less) first insertion \$1 00
Each continuance \$1 00

Advertisers continuing in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuance; if not continued in Weekly Journal 20 cents.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1857.

THE NEW GRENADIAN QUESTION.—Our triple dispute with New Grenada seems at length to have reached a crisis. The demands of our Commissioners, Messrs. Morse and Bowlin, have been peremptorily rejected by the New Grenadian Government,

and we have now only to abandon the case, or exact summary redress. It is scarcely possible that the Administration at Washington can hesitate in its choice between these alternatives. Our cause is unquestionably just, and New Grenada is a fifth-rate power. We are "thrice armed" against a contemptible foe. The occasion for the cheap achievement of a little gunpowder glory is extremely inviting; and, as a little gunpowder glory goes a great way with the blustering Democracy, an opportunity for its cheap achievement is not likely to be neglected by the new Administration. We take it for granted, therefore, that Mr. Buchanan will display the most praiseworthy energy and decision in the case. If he does not, he will be wholly without excuse, since, for once at least, his personal and political interests coincide with the manifest interests of the country.

Most of the readers of the Journal are probably familiar with the nature of our dispute with New Grenada. President Pierce, in his last annual message, dwelt upon it at considerable length, and with becoming spirit. We can hardly do better than to quote him. After referring in suitable terms to the attempt of the Government of New Grenada to impose tonnage dues on foreign vessels in her ports, contrary to existing treaty stipulations with the United States as well as in violation of rights conferred by charter upon the Panama Railroad Company, and to the more recent enactment by the Congress of Grenada of a law levying an oppressive tax upon mail matter transmitted across the Isthmus, in bold defiance of the same rights and stipulations, he thus noticed the Panama outrage, still fresh in the mind of everybody, and which constitutes the third and main ground of our complaint against New Grenada:

I regret exceedingly that occasion exists to invite your attention to a subject of still graver import in our relations with the republic of New Grenada. On the fifteenth day of April last, a riotous assemblage of the inhabitants of Panama committed a violent and outrageous attack on the premises of the American Telegraph Company, and other property in or near the same, involving the death of several citizens of the United States, the pillage of many others, and the destruction of a large amount of property belonging to the railroad company. I caused full investigation of that event to be made, and the result showed facts which completely exonerated for what occurred attachés to the government of New Grenada. I have, therefore, demanded of that government that the perpetrators of the wrongs in question should be punished; that provision should be made for the families of citizens of the United States who were killed with full indemnity for the property by pillage or destroyed.

The present condition of the Isthmus of Panama, in so far as regards the security of persons and property passing over it, requires no consideration. Recent incidents tend to show that the local authorities can no longer rely on to maintain the public peace of Panama, and there is no ground for apprehension that a portion of the inhabitants are meditating further outrages without adequate measures for the security and protection of persons or property having been taken either by the State of Panama, or by the government of the United States.

We have determined the danger of the recurrence of scenes of lawless violence in this quarter so imminent as to make it my duty to station a part of our naval force in the harbors of Panama and Aspinwall, in order to protect the persons and property of the citizens of the United States, those who have been here engaged in the construction of the railroad, and who are constantly passing—to the security and protection of all which, and the continuance of the public advantages involved, it is impossible for the government of the United States to be indifferent to the government of New Grenada.

Under the guarantee of treaty, citizens of the United States have, by the outlay of several millions of dollars, constructed a railroad across the Isthmus, and it has become the main road between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, which multitudes of our citizens and vast amount of property are constantly passing—to the security and protection of all which, and the continuance of the public advantages involved, it is impossible for the government of the United States to be indifferent to the government of New Grenada.

The reader will find a detailed account of the ceremonial, and the manner of its observance, in Deuteronomy xvi, and 2d Chronicles xxx.

The Jews still observe this high ceremonial with great exactness, and allow no considerations to interrupt or violate the sanctity of its routine.

Last night the synagogue on Fourth street was illuminated, and religious services were being held. The exercises are of a very solemn and interesting character, and likely to prove at least novel to all who may attend upon them, Gentiles though they may be.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.—It will be seen from our commercial report that prices for tobacco are constantly advancing, and a dozen hds were sold yesterday at prices ranging from \$15 to \$19. One lot from Greene county, consisting of 12 hds tobacco, was sold at the Pickett warehouse yesterday, realizing over \$3,400. Last week one crop of 8 hds from Hopkins county was sold at the Ninth street warehouse, realizing \$1,954.

1. Of the interoceanic transit two neutral and free dis-

tricts shall be formed, each with a government of its own, but dependent upon that of New Grenada.

2. Trial by jury and religious liberty are guaranteed. The trial of slaves is prohibited, those having certain property qualifications, and all the inhabitants are citizens.

3. The government of these districts must aid the company with force, and, in case of their not doing it, the United States Consuls may raise bodies of police and levy a military force.

4. The island of Taboga, Taboqua, Flamenco, Perico and Coiba, and the adjacent islands, are to be ceded in perpetuity to the United States for the construction upon them of arsenals and a naval station.

5. In case of necessity, the districts may be temporarily occupied by the United States military forces.

6. The United States will be entitled to a fee upon the railroad company and the passengers, in which the Consuls are to have more authority than the Legislatures or the municipal officers, for whom the transit is free.

7. The island of Taboga, Taboqua, Flamenco, Perico and Coiba, and the adjacent islands, are to be ceded in perpetuity to the United States for the construction upon them of arsenals and a naval station.

8. The river, in the twenty-four hours ending last evening, had risen an inch or two. There were then 6 feet 4 inches water in the canal, and 3 feet 8 inches on the falls. The weather yesterday was rainy and wet. The barometer last evening indicated clear weather.

For New Orleans.—The Antelope, a large and comfortable boat, will leave for New Orleans this evening. She is commanded by Capt. Brown, and Mr. Beeler, a courteous gentleman, officiates at the desk. Passengers will find excellent accommodations on the strong arm or ingloriously back down.

What effect upon this question, if any, the accession of a fresh man to the Presidency of New Grenada may have we do not know, and we haven't heard or read of anybody who does. We can only hope with our contemporaries that it may lead to a reconsideration of the present rash action of New Grenada, and to the speedy ascendancy of wiser counsels in her Government. If it doesn't, the country will expect Mr. Buchanan to do his duty.

We thank our valued and admired correspondent, Mrs. W., for this handsome favor:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

I CANNOT LOVE HIM, MOTHER.

BY ANNA MARIA WELLY.

I cannot love him, mother,
Though the Earlie's son is he,
He should wed him with some other,
Who hath acres broad in fee;
For his bro's hauteur wreath,
That becomes him, of his line,
And his eye falcon glareth—
'Neath his proud light I should pine.

I cannot love him, mother.

I cannot love him, mother,
Though his voice is soft and clear,
I am dreaming of another;
While its music fills my ear:
While my cheek and brow are burning,
And my eyes I dare not raise,
For the light within them spurning
All the truth of what he says.
I cannot love him, mother.

I cannot love him, mother,
Though he is good, I know not whether,
I would not be lady there!
For, were wreathed among my tresses
All the jewels of his race,
They would light, for his carees,
But a pale, pale, mournful face.
I cannot love him, mother.

I cannot love him, mother,
Though his title home is fair,
Though the peasant is my brother
I would not be lady there!
For, were wreathed among my tresses
All the jewels of his race,
They would light, for his carees,
But a pale, pale, mournful face.
I cannot love him, mother.

I cannot love him, mother,
Though he loves me well, I trow!
And he's gone, I know not whither,
Who hath won my girlish vow,
Who, though stately hall or castle,
Ho' hath none, in all the land,
Of this heart hath made his vassal,
Though the Earlie wine my hand.
I cannot love him, mother.

I cannot love him, mother,
Though he's gone, I know not whither,
I would not be lady there!
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EVENING BULLETIN.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1857.

BBarker will be assisted in the collecting of debts due the Bulletin by J. M. and A. Gray east of Third street. It is to be hoped all persons indebted will be ready to settle their bills when presented, and not compel the collectors to call two or three times for the small amounts due.

MANUFACTURE OF FIREARMS.—The machinery now employed by the Federal Government for the manufacture of firearms is complete. A musket can be turned out every eighty-five minutes of the working day from the raw material. The machinery is of the most perfect description, and does the work with the most unerring accuracy. It is said that in no department of the mechanic arts has the inventive mind been exerted with more astonishing or elaborate results. To produce a musket entire two hundred and ninety-four machines and nearly five hundred distinct mechanical processes are involved. The iron from which the barrels are made costs two hundred dollars per ton. This is cut up from bars into pieces of ten pounds weight and fourteen inches in length, which, after being drawn out to forty inches under a nearly white heat, is curved and welded on steel rods. Each barrel is then bored out and reduced in weight from ten pounds to four and a half, after which it is polished with emery on revolving wheels. The quality of the workmanship which is displayed in the making of these barrels is thought not to be exceeded by any in the world.

The Paris (Ky.) Flag says the report that Gregg, who was charged in connection with Mrs. Frazier with having killed her husband and who afterwards married her, had been castrated is incorrect. They have been stopping for several weeks at the McKim House, Millersburg, Bourbon county, and nothing of the kind has happened.

The Lexington Observer and Reporter, however, concurs in the intelligence previously published with reference to this affair.

Fredericksburg (Va.) Lodge No. 4, of which General Washington was a member, have received a letter from Hiram Powers, the sculptor, in which he says that the *fac similes* of Washington's masonic regalia have been received, that the model is prepared, and the marble now ready. He promises to forward a photograph of the statue, copies of which are to be sent to the various lodges and grand lodges throughout the United States which have subscribed to this undertaking.

Hon. Wm. Wright, of New Jersey, has commissioned four of the most eminent New York portrait painters for a picture by each containing the portraits of thirty illustrious contemporaries Americans. Mr. Huntington is to paint the men of science, Mr. Hicks the illustrious *literati*, Mr. Baker the artists, and Mr. Rositer the magnificos of the mercantile world.

THE VARIETIES.

Prof. Henry denies that man is made of dust. He says modern science has established, by a wide and careful induction, the fact that plants and animals principally consist of solidified air; the only portions of an earthly character which enter into their composition being the ashes which remain after combustion. All the other parts were originally in the atmosphere.

During the last quarter almost two hundred uncalled for money letters have been received at the "dead letter office," in Washington, containing in all a little over \$10,000. Seven-eighths of this amount has already been restored to its owners.

Running off with a Telegraph Line.—A locomotive between St. Louis and Springfield, a day or two ago, got attached to the wire of the telegraph line, which a storm of wind had thrown down, and away it went on its course, tearing down the poles for a distance of two miles, and keeping up a most tremendous crash and clatter, as one after another came tumbling down and were added to the queer retinue of the train. The locomotive arrived in town in good time, and the engineer then first discovered that he had the lightning line behind him.

Capt. John Alline, aged 78 years—a hero of the last war with Great Britain, to whom the citizens of Boston, many years ago, presented a valuable sword for services therein—was married on the 19th of March, in Harrington, Maine, to Miss Joanna Trout, aged 73 years.

Affrays in Chattanooga.—We learn from the Gazette that on Thursday night last an affray came off within a few miles of that city between the Dyers and the Fulchers, in which several were seriously wounded. The parties had been to a wedding across the line in Georgia, and probably made too free use of whisky. One of the Fulchers is known to be mortally wounded.

Sad Casualty.—We learn from the Elba (Ala.) Democrat that Mr. Isaac Johnson, a citizen of Cofee county, Ala., whilst removing from one portion of the county to another, having camped for the night by the roadside on the 5th instant, was aroused at a late hour of the night by the cry of fire, and found his daughter (a young lady about fifteen years of age) enveloped in flames and screaming for assistance. He immediately stripped off the burning garments, and sent for medical aid. She was so badly burnt, however, that she survived but a few hours.

Evil of STOCK SPECULATIONS.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:

Some recent developments in the city have led many stockholders of railroad and other corporations to question the propriety of vesting the management of their property in the hands of those who are actively engaged in stock speculations. Formerly, the victims of such a policy were mostly the eager speculators. It was easy for the executive officer or financial manager of a company to give such coloring to its affairs as to convey the impression that it was not doing as well as usual, so that the market value of the stock would materially decline, while he, in the mean time, would take advantage of the depression to buy largely; then, the policy would be reversed, exaggerated reports or statements circulated, the market rise, and the officer sell out again at a large profit. This was regarded as reprehensible, but it did not so intimately affect the bona fide stockholder, except as he might desire to borrow money on his shares. There is reason, however, to fear that the speculators sometimes control the policy of the company whose interests they are bound to protect, without much regard to anything but the money they can make out of it for themselves.

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR—Great Inducements at 96 Third Street.—Now is the time to get find gold watches, jewelry, and extra fine books, pocket knives, cabas, and work-boxes cheap. No small gifts. Every purchaser of one dollar's worth of liniment receives a free gift worth from 50 cents to \$100. Everybody is invited to call and examine the gifts, which are new and desirable. No money is risked on chance, as every person is sure to get the worth of their money besides the liniment, which is alone worth the amount paid for it. One hundred thousand bottles have been sold since the first of January, 1857, and has given universal satisfaction in all diseases for which it is recommended. Remember, four bottles of liniment and a handsome gift or \$1, at No. 96 Third street, near the post-office.

mar28 j&bdw

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]
BAYARD TAYLOR IN NORTHERN EUROPE.

TAYLOR (Northern Sweden), Dec. 28, 1856.
The horses were at last ready; we muffed up carefully, and set out. As it grew lighter, we were surprised to find that our postillion was a girl. She had heavy sheepskin over her knees, and a muff for her hands, and a shawl around her head, leaving only the eyes visible. Thus accoutered, she drove on merrily, and showed no signs of the weather.

At Sörmjöle we ordered horses, after drinking a bowl of hot milk flavored with cinnamon. This is the favorite winter drink of the people, sometimes with the addition of brandy. But the *finkel* or common brandy of Sweden is a detestable beverage, resembling a mixture of turpentine, train oil, and bad molasses, and we take the milk unmixed, which serves to keep up the animal heat admirably. The mercury by this time had fallen to 38 deg. below zero. Our feet gradually became benumbed, but, by walking up the hills, we prevented the circulation from coming to a stand still.

The cold, however, played some grotesque pranks with us. My beard, mustache, cap, and fur collar were soon one undivided lump of ice. Our eyelashes became snow-white and heavy with frost, and it required constant motion to keep them from freezing together. We saw everything through visors barred with ivory. Our eyebrows and hair were as hoary as those of an octogenarian, and our cheeks a mixture of crimson and orange, so that we were scarcely recognizable by each other. Every one we met had snow-white locks, no matter how youthful the face; and, whatever was the color of our horses at starting, we always drove milk-white steeds at the close of the post. The irritation of our nostrils occasioned the greatest inconvenience, and, as the handkerchiefs froze instantly, it soon became a matter of pain and difficulty to use them. You might as well attempt to blow your nose with a poplar chip. We could not bare our hands a minute, without feeling an iron grasp of cold which seemed to squeeze the flesh like a vice, and turn the very blood to ice. In other respects we were warm and jolly, and I have rarely been in higher spirits. The air was exquisitely sweet and pure, and I could open my mouth (as far as my gritting permitted) and inhale full draughts into the lungs with a delicious sensation of refreshment and exhilaration.

This is Arctic travel, at last. By Odin, it is glorious! The smooth, firm road, crisp and pure as alabaster, over which our sleigh-runners talk with the rippling, musical murmur of summer brooks; the sparkling, breathless firmament; the gorgeous, rosy flush of morning, slowly deepening until the orange disc of the sun cuts the horizon; the golden blaze of the tops of the bronze firs; the glittering of the glassy birches; the long, dreary sweep of the landscape; the icy nectar of the perfect air; the tingling of the roused blood in every vein, all alert to guard the outposts of life against the besieging cold—it is superb! The natives themselves spoke of the cold as being unusually severe, and we congratulated ourselves all the more on our easy endurance of it. Had we judged only by our own sensations, we should not have believed the temperature to be nearly so low.

The sun rose a little after ten, and I have never seen anything finer than the illumination of the forests and snow-fields in his level orange beams—for, even at mid-day, he was not more than eight degrees above the horizon. The tops of the trees, only, were touched; still and solid as iron, and covered with sparkling frost-crystals, their trunks were changed to blazing gold, and their foliage to a fiery orange-brown. The delicate purple sprays of the birch, coated with ice, glittered like wands of topaz and amethyst, and the slopes of virgin snow, stretching toward the sun, shone with the fairest saffron gleams. There is nothing equal to this in the South, nothing so transcendently rich, dazzling, and glorious. Italian dawns and twilights cannot surpass those we see every day, not, like those, fading rapidly into the ashen hues of dusk, but lingering for hour after hour with scarce a decrease of splendor. Strange that nature should repeat these lovely aerial effects in such widely different zones and seasons. I thought to find in the winter landscapes of the far North a sublimity of death and desolation—a wild, dark, dreary, monotony of expression—but I have, in reality, the constant enjoyment of the rarest, the tenderest, the most enchanting beauty.

The people we meet along the road harmonize with these unexpected impressions. They are clear-eyed and rosy as the morning, straight and strong as the fir saplings in their forests, and simple, honest, and un-ophisticated beyond any class of men I have ever seen.

There are tender hearts in the breasts of these Northern men and women, albeit they are as unadventurous as the English—or we Americans, for that matter. It is exhilarating to see such people—whose digestion is sound, whose nerves are tough as whipcord, whose blood runs in a strong, full stream, whose impulses are perfectly natural, who are good without knowing it, and who are happy without trying to be so. Where shall we find such among our restless communities at home?

I had tough work at each station to get my head out of my rappings, which were united with my beard and hair in one solid lump. The cold increased instead of diminishing, and by the time we reached Gumboda, at dusk, it was 40 deg. below zero. At bedtime, Braisted took out his thermometer, and soon brought it in with the mercury frozen below all the numbers on the scale.

At Daglöstö, the third station, we stopped a hour for breakfast. It was a poverty-stricken place, and we could only get some fish roes and salt meat.

The people were all half-idiotic, even to the postillion who drove us. We had some daylight for the fourth station, did the fifth by twilight, and the sixth in darkness. The cold (30 deg.) was so keen that our postillions made good time, and we reached Sunnma, on the Skeleton river, fifty-two miles, soon after six o'clock. Here we were lodged in a large, barn-like room, so cold that we were obliged to put on our overcoats and sit against the stove.

The handmaiden called us soon after five o'clock, and brought us coffee while we were still in bed. This is the general custom here in the North, and is another point of contact with the South. The sky was overcast, with a raw, violent wind—mercury 18 deg. below zero. We felt the cold very keenly. The wind blew full in our teeth, and penetrated even beneath our furs.

The storm grew worse and worse; the wind blew fiercely over the low hills, loaded with particles of snow, as fine as the point of a needle and as hard as crystal, which struck full on our eyeballs and stung them so that we could scarcely see. I had great difficulty in keeping my face from freezing, and my companion found his cheek touched.

We staved at nine. It was barely light enough to see our way, and we stumbled slowly along through the deep drifts for mile, when we met the snow-plows, after which our road became easier.

These plows are wooden frames, shaped somewhat like the bow of a ship—in fact, I have seen very fair clipper models among them—about 15 feet long by 10 wide at the base, and so light that, if the snow is not too deep, one horse can manage them. The farmers along the road are obliged to turn out at six o'clock in the morning whenever the snow falls or drifts, and open a passage for travelers.

The wind blew so violently, however, that the furrows were soon filled up, and even the track of the baggage-sled, fifty yards in advance, was covered. There was one hollow where the drifts of loose snow were five or six feet deep, and here we were obliged to get out and struggle across, sinking to our loins at every step. Of the scenes we saw to-day I can give no description. There was nothing but long drifts and waves of spotless snow, some dim, dark, spectral fir-trees on either hand, and beyond a wild chaos of storm. The snow came fast and blinding, beating full in our teeth. It was impossible to see—the fine particles so stung our eyeballs that we could not look ahead. My eyelashes were loaded with snow, which immediately turned to ice and froze the lids together, unless I kept them in constant motion. The storm hummed and buzzed through the black forests; we were all alone on the road, for even the pious Swedes would not turn out to church on such a day. It was terribly sublime and desolate, and I enjoyed it amazingly. We kept warm, although there was a crust of ice a quarter of an inch thick on our cheeks, and the ice in our beards prevented us from opening our mouths. At 1 o'clock, we reached the second station, Gefre, unrecognizable by our nearest friends.

We got some salt meat and hot milk, and then started. The world became a blank; there was snow around, above, and below, and but for these marks a man might have driven at random until he froze.

Second Dispatch.—The steamer Canadian arrived from Liverpool with dates to the 25th. The steam-

Finally, lights appeared ahead through the darkness. Here we are now, housed in the capital of Pitcairn Lappmark, somewhere about the 65th deg. of north latitude. It is but a journey of three days hence to Torne, at the head of the Bothnia Gulf, whence I shall next write.

B. T.

(Translated from the *Moniteur de la Flotte*.)

DEATH OF THE HIGH PRIEST OF JAPAN.—The Dairi, or High Priest of Japan inhabits a splendid palace in the city of Miako, on the island of Nippon. His court is composed of 20,000 priests, who are entrusted with the charge of 4,000 temples of this immense city. His costume is a long tunic, over which he wears a large red dress; a white transparent veil, ornamented with golden fringe, is worn upon his head, falling about half way down the body. His countenance remains always invisible.

On the 1st of July, 1856, the Dairi was taken ill.

Immediately the chief priest, with his ghostly colleagues, 200 priest of the first rank, who are endowed with the religious power of the empire, were summoned to the palace.

By the next day the invalid's situation became more critical, and the third his death was pronounced as inevitable and close at hand.

The priests repaired at once to the temple, and informed the populace that the Dairi had entered into a compact with the Seven Gods of Heaven, and was upon the eve of rejuvenating his mind in the embrace of Ten-syo-dai-sin, the principal of these deities, who the Japanese believe to have created the world. She has been at the head of affairs for about 25,000 years, and from her spring all the royal families of Japan. To her the inhabitants of the empire address their invocations as the protectress of the land.

At the conclusion of the first prayers, the priests declared that the inhabitants could immediately enter the palace and regale their eyes with the sight of their highly venerated High Priest. At once the crowd streamed to the palace, where they beheld the Dairi lying stretched upon a bed of state. He was dressed in a white tunic, and his features, covered with a very thin mask, were dimly perceptible through a veil thrown over them.

The priests yelled loudly, and wafted the sweet perfume from their censers around the dying man. At 9 o'clock in the morning of the 5th of July he breathed his last. As the last breath passed through his lips, the chief priest, raising his arm as a token of the departing life, assured the bystanders that the soul of the High Priest had ascended to the abodes of the gods, but that it would shortly return and resume its earthly habitation. Upon this announcement a solemn silence pervaded the audience.

Letters from Marseilles of the 18th say that the American ship Advocate had been attached in consequence of her collision with the Lyonnais. The captain demurred against the jurisdiction of the French courts, and appealed to an American tribunal.

The case was overruled and will be heard before the tribunal of commerce.

Spain.—An extract from the London Times announces that letters from Cadiz state that the fort of Vera Cruz fired on the boats of the Spanish war steamer Ferrolana, and that the commander demanded explanation.

Also that the Mexicans boast that they have assistance from the United States.

Advices from Algiers announce that one-fifth more

land has been devoted to sowing wheat this year than last.

Growing crops promise abundantly.

Colonial produce, corn, and particularly flour markets very dull, and a speedy fall in wheat is inevitable.

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Also that the Mexicans boast that they have assistance from the United States.

The Switzerland and Neuchatel conference will probably meet on the 25th inst.

Prussia.—Russia having demanded an explanation for the recent landing of 300 Poles and Turks from the English steamer Kangaroo, on the coast of Circassia, the Porte of Turkey appointed a commission of inquiry.

Persia.—An armistice of three months has been agreed upon between the British and Persian forces.

An insurrection had occurred among the Persians.

Turin.—The diplomatic relations between Austria and Sardinia have been suspended.

The Piedmont Gazette announces the recall of Count Paar, the Austrian minister, with the whole of his legation, from Turin.

The Austrian citizens were transferred to the protection of the Prussian minister. The recall takes place without any rigorous diplomatic rupture.

Italy.—Reports from Naples say that there has been some relaxation in regard to prison securities, and also speak of the official mission of M. Pionelli to the Paris conference to conciliate the Western Powers.

Letters from Japan.—Two British steamers forced the fort Maugahal in Japan because they were refused admission contrary to the treaty.

Communications, however, were made to the Emperor, who published an edict giving orders that those ports should be opened, but the crews of any foreign vessel are forbidden to penetrate into the interior.

The Moniteur Flotte gives details of the arrest of the Chinese baker who was executed for poisoning the bread used by the inhabitants of Hong Kong.

In reply to certain interrogatories, he stated that he acted agreeably to the orders of the Viceroy.

Persia.—Advices from Constantinople state that civil war is raging in Persia.

The London Gazette notices that Denmark has engaged to abolish the Sound Dues from the 1st of April.

Liverpool, March 24.—Sales of cotton for three days 11,000 bales; all qualities have considerably declined and the market is dull. Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular reports the cotton market steady with slow sales, but scattered. Prices of breadstuffs are very dull, the market closing quiet but steady. Flour dull at a decline of 1s; sales of Western at 27s to 28s, Philadelphia and Baltimore 28s@29s. Wheat closed very dull at a decline of 2s; sales of red at 7s 6d@8s; white 8s 2d. Corn quiet at a decline of 6d; sales of mixed at 31s. Weather favorable for crops. Bacon steady. Pork steady, but no notable change on an average. Lard dull with little inquiry and prices are weak; sales at 72s. The Liverpool newspapers report sugar quiet and steady. Rice firm with large speculative inquiry. Raisin steady with sales of common at 3s.

London, March 24.—The London papers report sugar quiet. Coffee firm with small supply. Rice buoyant.

Sales of Scotch pig iron in the Glasgow market at 7s@9s.

12,000 ROLLS American Paper-Hangings!

OF THE LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES AND MANUFACTURE,

Just received and for sale at

VERY MODERATE PRICES.

COUNTRY TRADERS

Will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing. Personal attention given to HANGING AND DECORATING, which we guarantee to finish in the most thorough manner.

WM. F. WOOD, 60 Third st., above Main.

mar 28 b&j12

A. J. MORRISON.

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE, AND MANUFACTURERS OF TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,

AND

Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,

&c., &c., &c.

Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

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Saddlery Warehouse.
C. PROAL
Has removed to the new building erected on the site of his old stand,

61 Third st., between Main and Market.
Having opened a fresh stock of Saddlery, made up and sold chiefly for cash, offers rare inducements to purchase. Call and examine.

jan 30 &bom

**H. & J. DEPPEN,
Merchant Tailors,**
439 Main st., 3 doors below Fifth.

We are now receiving by express an elegant and complete stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Consisting of Cloths, Camisoles, and Vestings of the latest and most approved styles, and to suit the demand for every shade, color, and variety, of the finest qualities, for all of which we are prepared to receive orders on the spot, and to make and on reasonable terms.

Select stock of Ready-made Clothing, of our own manufacture, which will be sold at reduced prices.

Also, a seasonable and handsome assortment of Furnishing Goods and everything pertaining to Gentlemen's wear.

Thankful for past favors, we cannot but assure our patrons and the public generally that our increased trade has induced us to import a heavier stock than we ever had the pleasure of before, which upon examination the most fastidious will be pleased to admit.

m24 b&j12

COAL! COAL!

I HAVE a good supply of PITTSBURG COAL on hand and am ready to sell and deliver at the lowest market price. Office on Third street, between Market and Jefferson, west side.

Also, some empty Coal-Boats and Coal-Boat Lumber. J. N. COLLINS.

JOHN H. HOWE,

SIGN, HOUSE, AND FANCY PAINTER, IMITATOR OF all kinds of Wood and Marque. Mixed Paints, Glases, Putty, &c., for sale.

Trade made to suit customers both as to rates and times of payment.

No. 312 Green street, first door east of Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

HOW IS IT

EVERYBODY wants once of TROY'S beautiful AMBROTHESSES. Some are made in different colors, and set them up in art, to deceive the public attracted considerable attention, but now they have ascertained how easily it is to be humbugged even by a name, as all other pictures made on glass in Louisville except at Troy's Gallery are not hermetically sealed, not so beautiful, and liable to fade.

Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call before going elsewhere.

Instructions given in the art for \$20.

Also, rights for sale to operate in Kentucky.

W. L. TROTTER, Ambothyst, Main st., between Second and Third, over House's Printing Telegraph Office.

jed10b&f

**BANKING HOUSE OF
HUTCHINGS & CO.,**
Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

We are receiving as one per cent. Tennessee currency the following Free State Banks:

MERCHANTS' BANK, Nashville;

BANK OF NASHVILLE, do;

BANK OF THE UNION, do;

CITY BANK, do;

BANK OF COMMERCE, do;

TRADE'S BANK, do;

BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga;

NORTHERN BANK TENC., Clarksville;

d12 b&j12

COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the business heretofore extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a Coal Yard and Office on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, where by his attention and energy, he still hopes to receive a large share of public patronage.

He keeps always on hand a large assortment of Pittsburgh and Youngstown Coal, that is warranted to be what it is represented.

He receives the best Pittsburgh Nut Coal, delivered to any part of the city for 9 cents per bushel, used by some of the first families; none better for steam.

Also, an office on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.

E. F. LEEZER.

VOGT & KLINK,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks, and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No. 72 Third street, near Market, Louisville, Ky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

\$17 w&j12

WALKER'S EXCHANGE,

THE undersigned, having sold his Exchange and Restaurant to Mr. John Cawein, Kohlthau, takes this opportunity to return thanks to his friends and the public for the generous support extended to his establishment for the last twenty years, and would recommend his successors as being worthy of their patronage.

Respectfully, W. H. WALKER.

oct1 j&b

HAVING purchased from W. H. Walker the above popular establishment, we solicit a share of that patronage which has been extended to him by his friends. We will conduct the business in its original liberal style and elegance, under the firm of JOHN CAWEIN & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, we are now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve Pianos per week. We would respectfully inform our wholesale and retail purchasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos, we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have received the HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston.

Furnishing and Piano Warerooms corner of Main and Sixth streets.

Fourth corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

224 b&j12 Ian 14 w Peters, CRAGG, & Co.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and PIANO-WARE ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds' new block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of same.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

jan 14 w Peters, CRAGG, & Co.

Just Received.

One dozen WEST CHAINS of a variety of new patterns.

JOHN KITTS & CO., Main st.

Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

ad10b

OFFICE CLOCKS—4 dozen just received. A specimen of the same can be seen at the Post-office.

ad10b

JOHN KITTS & CO., Main st.

jan 14 w Peters, CRAGG, & Co.

POEMS by M. Louis Chittwood, selected and prefaced by George D. Prentiss. Price \$1.

Poems and Suggestive Pieces, by E. Pluribus Unum.

The Captive, the Song of Steam, the Song of Iron, New England, by W. W. Gilpin. Price \$1.

Long River, by Mrs. M. J. Holmes. Price \$1.

Also, a very fine set of Valentine's, which will be sold very cheap. Purchasers would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

CRUMPT & WELSH, feb10 j&b

84 Fourth street, near Market.

12,000 ROLLS

American Paper-Hangings!

OF THE LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES AND MANUFACTURE,

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jan 3 j&b12

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EVENING BULLETIN.

(From the New York Herald of the 13th.)
THE LATE IMPORTANT NEWS FROM NICARAGUA—*Accounts of the Decisive Victory—Letters from Henningens and other Officers—The Atiles Broken Up—Prospects of Peace.*—We said yesterday that news had been received in the city in the shape of private letters from Walker's officers confirming the accounts of Walker's decisive victory at San Jorge. The following are extracts from letters received by different persons in this city from Major General Henningens and other officers with President Walker in Nicaragua, referred to in the Herald of yesterday. These letters came to this city in the steamer Texas, which arrived on the night of Thursday last, but some of them did not reach those to whom they were addressed till late Saturday evening. The dispatches from General H., of the 18th, with the return of the killed, wounded, and missing have not come to hand, and have doubtless been abstracted on their way from San Juan del Sur to this city:

EXTRACTS FROM LETTER OF GEN. H. TO^W

RIVAS, March 19, 1857.
The steamer from California for Panama is just in at San Juan, and as the Ranger express is off on the saddle, I have added a moment to add a line to my two letters of last evening.

I have little of importance to add, to my narrative up to last night except to request you to have care taken that the names in the returns of the killed, wounded, and missing are not omitted. It may be that three or four of the wounded bear the entire number, if it was complete, does not exceed fifty. I have not received the slightest injury and enjoy my usual good health. The loss of the enemy to whom we have been upwards of 400 killed. Our victory is decided, and we break up all our communications with the rebels in the interior, and the rebels are in a few days all right within the boundaries of Nicaragua will be over, and if any contest is kept up it will be in the other States. Our army is high spirits.

RIVAS, March 19, 1857.

* * * will show you my letters to her, giving a full description of our victory won on the day before yesterday. We were encamped in a hollow in the hills, and a cannonade and drove the allies out of the town. At night fall we suspended our fire, and the enemy, being reinforced, ventured to attack us in a hollow in the road near the town. They were repulsed with a loss of upwards of 400 killed. Our force killed 100, and missing does not exceed 20. The defeat is fatal to the enemy. It breaks them up. All the forces the allies could scrape together were here, and they are now scattered.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER WITH GENERAL WALKER TO A FRIEND IN THIS CITY.

RIVAS, March 18, 1857.

General Henningens will send detailed accounts by first steamer, expected in a day or two, of our battle of yesterday. "Oh, 'twas a glorious victory!" I was slightly hurt, but feel no inconvenience to-day whatever. Our triumph was complete. Our loss is not one-tenth of that of the enemy, and the numerical force against us was the times that of ours. Another Major ridge of the Andes has been howitzers and cannon did the business. The allies are finally used up, and the reign of the greasers in this republic wiped out. Within the last four or five weeks letters from New York don't reach us. We suspect they are plucked.

The despatches from General Henningens of the 18th of March, and the return of the killed and wounded above mentioned, have not come to hand, and it is believed they have been intercepted by persons hostile to the success of President Walker.

Official news from Col. Lockridge.—Mr. Scammon, the obliging purser of the steamship Texas, has handed to us the following communication in the handwriting of Col. Lockridge. The document is in lead pencil, and headed:

A Dispatch.—I recompensed the enemy's position at Gatica on the 14th, and from their spies gained the important information that Walker had gained a great victory, and that the allies had fallen back on Masaya or Granada. Propositions of peace—the Costa Ricans not willing to join the conference, but had sent Vanderbilts agent Spencer, from the country, to the negotiations with the English Government. I am sending important documents to prove the above facts, which I have sent to Washington and to the President of Nicaragua.

Rivas is fortifying Leon, as in the last conference of the combined forces of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador, a truce was made to divide and obliterate the name of Nicaragua.

There are only 350 men at San Carlos under General Mera. The J. N. Scott, now ready to proceed up the river.

I have nearly 400 men, with seven pieces of artillery, and plenty of arms and ammunition, and I feel confident of LOCKRIDGE.

This document is endorsed on the back by Mr. Purser Scammon, as follows:

This paper was written by Col. Lockridge, a part of it in my presence, and given to me by him, about 10 o'clock, P.M., on the 19th March.

L. M. SCAMMON, Purser steamer Texas.

[From this morning's Journal.]

PITTSBURG, April 8, P. M.

River 6½ feet and at a stand. Weather cloudy and mild, with appearance of rain.

EVANSVILLE, April 8.

Steamers Exchange, Ben Franklin, F. Steele, Highdryer, J. W. Hallman, Montauk, Democrat and Cremis passed down. Steamers Jona, Alvin Adams, Rainbow, R. H. Winslow, Northerner, D. A. Given and W. H. Dunlavy passed up.

River rising slowly.

CINCINNATI, April 8.

It has been raining moderately all day since ten o'clock. Quite cold at noon with sleet.

The river has risen two inches since noon, and is now rising slowly.

NASHVILLE, April 8.

Quite a snow storm prevailing here to-night.

TERrible SLAUGHTER ON THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD.—It seems that the municipal election was not the only serious event that occurred in St. Louis yesterday. An accident took place in the North Missouri railroad office upsetting the directory, and spilling out the president and the two directors, by which it is feared they are considerably injured.

Upon looking over the ticket elected it was ascertained that the former president, Isaac H. Sturgeon; and two directors, Wm. S. Allen and George W. Dyer, were missing. They have not been heard from since, and, it is supposed, they met with the same fate which befel the candidates on the anti-Benton ticket, yesterday, that is, they were slaughtered.—*St. Louis News of Tuesday evening.*

[For the Louisville Journal.]

At a regular meeting of the Louisville Guards, held April 8th, the following gentlemen were elected officers:

Captain, L. B. White; 1st Lieutenant, J. B. Watkins; 2d Lieutenant, J. H. Montgomery; 3d Lieutenant, J. B. Hendon; Ensign, W. U. Robinson; Orderly Sergeant, Thos. C. Watts; 2d Sergeant, James Aud; 3d Sergeant, Theodore Mead; 4th Sergeant, James Secord; 5th Sergeant, J. W. Hendrix; 1st Corporal, Charles Eden; 2d Corporal, Jas. Bliss; 3d Corporal, Harvey Lewis; 4th Corporal, Joseph Baldie. THEODORE W. MEAD, Secretary.

INQUEST No. 21.—Held on the body of a man unknown, about 30 or 35 years old, supposed to be a German, who had been out to work, as he had his dinner bucket with him. He came to the house of a German, on Campbell, between Chestnut and Broadway streets, about 1 o'clock, and said that he felt very bad. He fell down on some hay which was in the house, and died in less than five minutes. Verdict of the jury was, that he came to his death from apoplexy. A. H. BRYAN, C. J. C.

PORTE OF LOUISVILLE.

APRIL 8.

ARRIVALS.
Jacob Strader, Cin.,
Jas. Wood, Pitts.,
North Star, St. Louis
Madison, Cin.,
Southern, St. Louis.
Emma Dean, Carr.

DEPARTURES.
Landis, Cin.,
Guilane, N. O.
Prairie Rose, Washab.
Dove, Ky. River.
Marengo, Pitts.

RECEIPTS.

Over Landis from New Orleans: 44 lbs sugar, Buchanan & Co.; 29 casks zima, Wilson & Waters; 30 bbls yams, Sherry, Bell & Co.; 12 pkgs sdr's, order.

Per Marengo from St. Louis: 73 tcs gres, Cornwell.

Per Emma Dean from Carrollton: 163 bbls whisky, J. T. Root; 150 do, J. W. Jones; 100 do, McIlvaine; 51 fat hog; 24 C Nugent; 30 do, J. Chilton; 50 bbls hay, L. & C. 100 do; 24 C do; J. C Taylor; 50 do, J. P. Powers; 100 lbs rope, Newcomb; 2 lbs bags, Smith & Guthrie; 21 bbls bags, A. Brandt; 8 tacs, 7 sheets, R. Qual; 1 bbl fish, Steelman; 1 ctn duds, N. Neal; 8 pkgs, B. Cosby; 4 bbls oil, T. Y. Brent; 1 bbl tobacco, Wm Garrett; 80 bbls flour, 22 bags do, J. E. Morrison; 4 bbls beer, Schurgen.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW LATH MACHINE.—Gregory & Connell have full operation one of Todd's improved lath machines and are manufacturing daily 40,000 laths of a very superior quality. For sale wholesale and retail at the Saw-Mill, foot of Floyd street, and at J. R. HOLMES'S Lumber-Yard, Jefferson street, between Preston and Jackson. a7 b&j1m

We would invite the special attention of persons, especially ladies in want of the richest and newest styles of fancy dress goods and the best brands of staple goods to the stock at the store of G. B. Tabb, corner Fourth and Market streets. At this house can be found styles of goods not to be found in any other house in the market, which in point of beauty and elegance cannot be excelled. Ladies visiting our city will find it greatly to their advantage to give this house a call and examine the various kinds of goods before making their purchases. His stock of silk and lace mantillas is the largest in the city, embracing a variety of new and desirable styles. His stock of silks, berege and grenadine robes, embroideries, and lace goods cannot be excelled by any Western house. He has also a large and well selected stock of cottons, heavy cotton drills, plaid cottons, osnaburgs, &c., for servants. Call and examine the stock of this house before you make your purchases, and we feel sure in saying that you will be convinced that this is the house to buy good and cheap goods.

Corner of Fourth and Market streets.

STRENGTH AND HEALTH RESTORED.—Mr. John Davidson, living ten miles above Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania canal, says: "When I commenced taking Borbore's Holland Bitters I could hardly walk. Now, I enjoy excellent health."

april 4 j&bed3&wjl

RUGS.
Rich Mosaic Rugs;
Do Chincille do;
Tufted and Velvet Rugs;
Brussels do;

With all descriptions of Parlor and Front-door Mats; at f23 j&b

AND STILL THEY COME!

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS DAILY AT MARTIN & PENTON'S, 98 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson—

Sold colored Do Laines, all shades;

French Franchises, and Brillantes;

Heavy Driss Silks;

Choice styles of English Prints;

Striped and plain Dress Silks;

Foulard Silks of every kind;

Gauze, 4- and 6-4 black Do Laines;

Holiday of every variety;

De Boge and Argentine for traveling;

Oriandies and Lawns;

Men's and Boys' Weeks;

Belting and Bonnet Ribbons;

Tissues and Boriges for Veils.

SERVANT'S GOODS

Heavy blue Cotton Twill;

Do do do Plaid;

Fancy and brown Osnaburgs;

Check and Stripes for Dresses;

Handsome style Prints.

EMBROIDERIES.

Jacquet, Swiss, Lace, and Linen Sets, Handkerchiefs,

Collars, Bands, Flounces, Insertions, Edgings, &c.; Lace Veil; Silk Mitze. MARTIN & PENTON, f21 j&b Formerly Robinson, Martin, & Co.

Fancy Silver

BY EXPRESS, a large assortment of richly engraved Fish Knives and Forks, Pie-Cake, Butter, and Dessert Knives; Crumb Scrapers, Knife, Fork, and Spoon; Preserve and Sugar Spoons; Salt Cellars, &c., for service and for sale by f21 j&b JOHN KITTS & CO., Main st.

IRON Tongues, Little Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Sad-Irons, with very little Stands, small Dog-Irons, Bows and Arrows, Knives and Forks (little ones), for little ones, &c., in the fancy line, by f19 j&b A. McBride.

NEW MUSIC.

MR. CROSBY'S FLOWERS OF THE WEST—

No. 1. Who Would that I'd Been a Boy; 25c.

No. 2. Court but One; 25c.

No. 3. Sunday Night; 25c.

THE WORSHIP OF NATURE, a new ballad by A. F. Rockwell; 25c.

BASSINET'S ART OF SINGING, a new method, just published; \$4.

For sale by BRAINARD BROTHERS.

TOY Tools, Planes, Saws, and small Chests of good working Tools, suitable for presents to boys, &c., by A. McBride.

IRON Tongues, Little Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Sad-Irons, with very little Stands, small Dog-Irons, Bows and Arrows, Knives and Forks (little ones), for little ones, &c., in the fancy line, by f19 j&b BRAINARD BROTHERS.

PRINCE'S CELEBRATED AND IMPROVED MELODEONS.

A fine assortment of the above superior Melodeons again received and for sale, at factory prices, at

BRAINARD BROTHERS', Sole Dealers in Prince's Melodeons and Chickering's Pianos, 71 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky. f19 j&b

SPRING FASHION.

On SATURDAY, 21st inst., we will introduce to the public our SPRING FASHION of DRESS MOLESKINS.

With a view ready for our customers on the same day NEW YORK and PARIS STYLES of DRESS HATS.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. f19 j&b

SOFT HATS—We have a large supply of Men's, Caps, and

STRAW GOODS, which we guarantee to sell as low

as any Eastern house and upon favorable terms. HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS WILL FIND IN OURwarehouses every variety of HATS, CAPS, and

STRAW GOODS, which we guarantee to sell as low

as any Eastern house and upon favorable terms. HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 98 Fourth street.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

No. 455 Main street, Louisville.

Our stock for SPRING TRADE is now complete,

embracing a large and varied assortment of

goods to be found in all the leading houses East or

West. Our terms are CASH or short time to

prompt paying dealers.

To such we pledge ourselves to

supply goods as low as they can be obtained by any Eastern jobbing house.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

THE COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

The Quadroon, or a Lover's Adventure in Louisiana, by Captain Mayne Reid.

Vol. 1. The Cross and the Crown, by J. McIntosh.

Poems, by M. Louise Whitcomb, selected and prefaced by D. G. Prentiss.

The Night Watch, or Social Life in the South.

The Behavior Book, a Manual for ladies, by Miss Leslie